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ACTED LIKE FIENDS

Russian Troops Murdered Helpless Chinese Women and Children.

OLD AND INFIRM MEN BUTCHERED

Appalling Stories of Atrocities Committed by the Allies.

PILLAGE, BURN AND LOOT

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—A story of Russian brutality in China is told by Mrs. E. B. Drew, wife of the British commander of customs at Tien Tsin, who arrived from the Orient on the transport Logan. She says:

"During the bombardment we lived most of the time in the cellar of our house. Our house was partially wrecked by the shells. Sleep was out of the question most of the time, and so unstrung were we that but little food satisfied us. There was ever present the haunting fear of the Chinese triumphing and slaughtering every foreigner and every convert."

"Some, probably all, of the women were prepared to act in case the Chinese effected an entrance. But aside from the unpleasant recollection, it appears that the allied officers were prepared to act. I did not know it at the time, but I learned later that ten or twenty men had been detailed to kill all the foreign women in case the Chinese were victorious."

Atrocities of Russian Troops.

Mr. Drew, with much indignation, then spoke of atrocities committed by Russian troops, saying:

"They pillaged, looted, tortured and murdered right and left. There were many infants and children killed by bayonet thrusts. And many women were bayoneted. Points only to be caught and again tossed time and time again. There is ample evidence of these unspeakable occurrences."

"Out from Tien Tsin along the Pei-Ho and Yellow rivers are numerous little villages. The Russians swept through the villages, destroying life and property. The Chinese also drove women and children into the Pei-Ho and Yellow rivers, where they were drowned."

"There was no attempt at concealing any of these remarkably barbarous acts. I do not pretend to say how many women and children were killed. The Russian reports never heard the number estimated, save that a great many had been bayoneted and some shot."

Missionary Refugees.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Among the refugees from China who returned on the Logan was the wife of Prof. C. D. Tenney of the Imperial University at Tien Tsin and her children. They were among those who took refuge in Gordon Hall during the bombardment, and escaped uninjured. She and her husband have been together in China for eighteen years. Prof. Tenney is now accompanying the allied forces on the march to Peking as an interpreter.

Prof. O. D. Clifford and his wife also came home. They bring with them a baby girl who was born in Tien Tsin on May 13. Mrs. Clifford is the daughter of Dr. Robert Cushman, who came home on the Capt. Lee last week. Prof. Clifford was connected with the Imperial University.

Miss Lillie M. Tahr of Lincoln City, Ind., who spent two years in Tien Tsin, had three narrow escapes from the savage Boxters. She found refuge in the British hospital in Gordon Hall during the siege, and, venturing out one day, was struck by a bullet which passed through her shoulder. On two other occasions she was shot at by riflemen, but was not hit.

The two children of United States Consul Hamilton, who have returned to their home in the state, tell stories of exciting experiences during the period to others who lived through the same time in Tien Tsin.

Tales of Russian Brutality.

The tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by Rev. Frank Haynes, a Methodist missionary. He thinks the present troubles will be ended within a year.

Many of the refugees from Tien Tsin escaped with only the clothing on their backs. Among those who lost everything are Henry Smith and wife, an English couple from Newport, and a family from London who had a fine home in the British concession.

Prof. O. D. Clifford of the Imperial University of Tien Tsin, who was one of the last to leave the besieged city, says:

"Looting by the allied forces began as soon as they got into the city. The Russians led in this and went to extremes. They are naturally cruel and, expecting no mercy, they showed none. I was an eye-witness to the execution of a Chinese by them. The victims were old and infirm Chinese. The Russians stole everything from them in sight, and then they were settled as the Chinese would have done."

Mr. Horace W. Holding, a missionary, whose labors were in South China, between Honan and Shantung, escaped with seventy-five north from Peking, the sea-coast, west of north of Taku, on the British warship, Humble.

Mrs. H. H. Montell, whose husband is a turban at Tien Tsin, with Mrs. Frank Davis of Philadelphia, passed through a trying experience during the siege, and, after fighting at that place, and took advantage of the first opportunity to leave.

MEMORIAL FUNERAL SERVICE.

One Will Be Held at St. Matthew's in Honor of King Humbert.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, announces that a memorial funeral service will be held at Washington on August 19, at 11 o'clock, in honor of King Humbert. President McKinley has already signified his purpose to come on from Canton and to be present at the official ceremony, and members of the cabinet in the city will also be present. The service will be at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, with Cardinal Gibbons, as the principal dignitary of the church, officiating. All of the embassies in Washington have received invitations to be present. The foreign representatives being requested to attend in uniform. This will add a touch of brilliancy to the usual pomp and circumstance of such an occasion. Most of the ambassadors and ministers are out of town, but they are expected to return or to send a member of their staff to represent them at this formal tribute to Italy's dead ruler. It is understood that Lord Pauncefote will not be able to come on from Newport, but will designate Mr. Lowther or another member of his staff to represent the British government.

In diplomatic quarters the announcement of this service at a Catholic church occasioned some little surprise. In view of the conditions between the church and the temporal authorities at Rome, and the announcement was accepted as a most pleasing augury of the growing good feeling between the nations.

In this connection it was recalled that when the assassination of King Humbert was announced, the pope had once directed that a mass be said for the dead monarch, at the age of which pontiff himself was the celebrant.

Interesting Explanation.

A distinguished Italian diplomatist, when asked today as to the significance of these

No. 14,802.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1900—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH

Delay in Its Transmission Inexplicable to Officials.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF MESSAGE

International Force Advancing in Two Columns.

ITS OBJECTIVE POINT

General Chaffee has at last been heard from, but as his dispatch was sent from Tien Tsin on the 3d instant it naturally contains no details concerning the serious engagement which occurred between the allied forces and the Chinese at Peltang on the 5th instant. It serves, however, to clear up many details in regard to the plans of the international column, which up to this time have not been clearly understood. It shows that the attack on the Chinese at Peltang was the result of a decision reached by the international column at a conference held at Tien Tsin last Friday, and that the advance movement against the Chinese capital began on that day. The great delay in forwarding General Chaffee's dispatch is inexplicable to the officials of the War Department, who are naturally disappointed that it should take four days to send a message from Tien Tsin to the nearest cable station, at Chefoo. It is confidently expected that arrangements will be made to expedite the delivery of communications between the War Department and the general commanding the forces in the field.

Gen. Chaffee's Dispatch.

The following is the text of General Chaffee's dispatch:

"CHEFOO, August 7, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tien Tsin 3d. Conference today, decide battle Sunday. Chinese entrenched east and west, through Peltang. Left of Chinese protected by flooded ground practically unassailable. Japanese, English, American forces, about 10,000 strong, attack Chinese right flank. Chinese unable to choose. Russian, French, about 4,000 strong, opposite side, between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Peltang and Yangtun or crossing of road over Pei-Ho. Yangtun objective. Our forces 2,000 and battery. Conemaugh arrived. Sixth Cavalry left Tien Tsin for guard of city and awaiting orders. Minister safe on 5th (July).

"CHAFFEE."

The International Force.

A significant feature of Gen. Chaffee's message is that the international force is advancing in two columns, one on each side of the Pei-Ho river. The strength of the entire division, as given by Gen. Chaffee, would amount to 14,000 men, while the other dispatch says 16,000, but this difference may be accounted for, as more men might have been sent to the left, as movement started than when the conference was held. This conference is understood to have been between the several commanders present at Tien Tsin. It is evident that the foreign commanders do not underestimate the task which they have before them, and seem to be well aware of the force which the Chinese have in the field, and that the enemy is able to choose and fortify strong positions. The dispatch shows that thorough reconnaissance of the Chinese position had been made, and that even before the advance of the international force the commanders were in possession of fuller information relative to the Chinese position. This is one of the most welcome features of the dispatch, as it proves conclusively that the international force did not blunder upon an entrenched position of the enemy.

According to the War Department map, the town of Peltang covers both sides of the river, but the main portion of it is on the left side, where the Japanese, English and American forces are now gathered, according to General Chaffee's dispatch, to attack the enemy in flank. The line of the Chinese on the other side of the river, according to the dispatch, was partially protected by flooded ground, and practically unassailable for that reason. According to the map there is a lake five miles from the river at this point, and the ground may have been flooded by the Chinese to protect the dykes and canals which run through the country thereabout. The Russian and French forces were to attack the enemy's left on the right bank of the river between the river and railroad. This makes it probable that the flooded district only extended along the line of the railroad, which at this point is about a mile and a half from the river.

Expedition's Objective Point.

General Chaffee's dispatch also shows another important feature of the plan of campaign agreed upon by the international commanders. It is that the present objective point of the column is Yangtun. This is a town about fifteen miles beyond Peltang, at the point where the railroad crosses the Pei-Ho river from the right on its way to Peking. The strategic advantage of gaining possession of this point is plain and apparent.

Once in possession of it, the international force would have both the railroad and river in its rear for keeping open communication with Tien Tsin. It would naturally become the advance base from which the operations on Peking could be projected. At this point the river crosses to the right and from the column would have to move overland along the left side of the railroad. It is evident that the Chinese are as much impressed with the strategic advantages of this point as the international commanders themselves, because General Chaffee says in his cable that the Chinese reported 30,000 strong at the crossing of the Pei-Ho and the railroad.

Without doubt after the fight at Peltang, the Chinese force there, if the report of Admiral Remy that it was forced to retreat proves correct, retired to Yangtun. There is no information as to the number of the enemy which met the advance at Peltang, but judging from the casualties it must have been large, and may perhaps be larger than the Chinese army which the column must encounter when it reaches Yangtun. The general feeling at the War Department is that unless the Chinese generals have been completely demoralized by the Peltang attack, there is every severe fighting ahead for the international force, and that the ground will be disputed all the way to Peking.

The Japanese Minister's View.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, said, in the course of an informal talk today, that he set no store on the cable reports from foreign capitals that Japan had

taken umbrage at Vice Admiral Seymour's

trip up the Yangtze Kiang and his visits to the viceroy of Nankin. It was quite well understood, Mr. Takahira pointed out, that the Yangtze Kiang valley is the British sphere of influence and that British interests are extensive throughout that region. Moreover, Mr. Takahira said that the viceroy of Nankin is a man of enlightened and progressive sentiments, who has always shown great consideration for foreigners, so that his cordial reception of Admiral Seymour is quite natural. Under circumstances, Mr. Takahira dismisses as quite unfounded the foreign conjecture that the cordial relations between Great Britain and Japan may be strained by this incident, and that it will give occasion for a rapprochement between Russia and Japan. The minister regards the attitude of Japan as so uniformly harmonious with the powers interested in the present conflict that there is not likely to be any marked change in the present international relations.

Harmony Between Allies Proved.

One of the most gratifying features of Gen. Chaffee's message is that it effectually disposes of the story that the international forces are rent with dissensions and are idling their time away feasting and carousing in Tien Tsin. On the contrary, it shows that the allied forces are working harmoniously together and are advancing zealously in the movement against Peking for the rescue of the beleaguered legations.

The naval dispatches received yesterday made it appear that only the Russians and Japanese soldiers took part in the decisive battle at Peltang. According to today's advices from Gen. Chaffee it is shown that the attacking column, which was composed of the Russian, English, American and Japanese forces, was the principal sufferers in the engagement was simply that they happened to be in the places of greatest resistance.

The American forces were engaged in the flanking movement, and apparently met with little opposition. The smallness of the American force, only 2,000 men—is a source of some chagrin, but is looked upon as a matter that could not be avoided. The contingent was made up of about 1,000 men of the 9th Infantry and 1,000 of the 14th Infantry, with Relfly's battery of the 6th Artillery, numbering about 125 men. The 6th Cavalry, of which many were killed, was on guard duty at Tien Tsin, having been left behind because of the non-arrival of their mounts.

As has been already stated, great difficulty is being experienced in the disembarkation of the cavalry horses, due to the lack of sufficient lighters. The ships are rocking in the roasting eight or ten miles from the landing places, and it will be several days yet before the horses of the 6th Cavalry can be landed and made available for active military service.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

An Authoritative Statement Soon Expected From State Department.

It is probable that the State Department will at an early day make an authoritative explanation of the present status of the Alaskan boundary question, thus clearing up many misapprehensions which have recently arisen. This is likely to be in connection with several representations in connection with mining organizations and chambers of commerce in the far northwest, all of which seem to be based upon the assumption that some positive right has been surrendered by the modus vivendi. The attitude of the State Department is that the modus vivendi is at most a temporary agreement, in which the rights of neither side are surrendered, the question of boundary being left for final decision in the future. The present attitude is held to be merely provisional for the sake of avoiding controversies between customs officers and actual conflicts between the two nations. It is stated that the United States official, who is on his way back from the line of delimitation, has had absolute certainty as to the line, and that the line is held to be merely provisional for the sake of avoiding controversies between customs officers and actual conflicts between the two nations. It is stated that the United States official, who is on his way back from the line of delimitation, has had absolute certainty as to the line, and that the line is held to be merely provisional for the sake of avoiding controversies between customs officers and actual conflicts between the two nations.

The reasons why the republicans are sure to win in South Dakota this year are numerous, and are both local and national in their character. I will give you two or three. Property, the republicans have in the state, and all the rest. That joking inquiry which was met everywhere soon after the election of 1896 about having 'seen the general' has been called in by the republicans. The general is everywhere now, and fusion orators are making inquiries as to his presence. He is everywhere now, and fusion orators are making inquiries as to his presence. He is everywhere now, and fusion orators are making inquiries as to his presence.

General Prosperity.

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The Spanish war and the situation in the Philippines will have an influence on the elections in South Dakota this year, particularly because that state furnished one of the best regiments that went into the service in the Spanish-American war, and because one of the nominees for Congress on the populist ticket declared in a public speech while the South Dakota troops were fighting the cause of their country that he would lead the Black Legion into the Philippines in driving the American army into the sea. At the time he gave utterance to this remarkable language he was judge of the circuit court in the Black Legion district. At the recent populist convention held in Yankton, Judge Moore was nominated for Congress, and upon being called to the platform he gave a speech, with special defiance, he turned to the reporters in the hall and repeated the language which he had uttered in the Black Legion district. The nomination of Judge Moore and his sentiments at the polls next November most emphatically and might be well go on the part of the republicans, who are estimating the contest before them. They are organized as they have never been organized before in the state, and there is not a section from which do not come encouraging reports. I have recently heard from Representative Burke, who has returned to the state, and he makes the most sanguine report concerning conditions prevailing in the state.

A Successor to Senator Pettigrew Will Be

elected by the legislature, which will be elected at the November elections. In 1896 the fusionists controlled the legislature and passed a law in the spring of 1897 which carried the state by a majority of 10,000, and still the republicans lose the legislature. But the republicans are not under any illusion. They are confident that they are organized as they have never been organized before in the state, and there is not a section from which do not come encouraging reports. I have recently heard from Representative Burke, who has returned to the state, and he makes the most sanguine report concerning conditions prevailing in the state.

Acquisition to Republican Rank.

The chairman of the state committee has just returned to headquarters from a trip to the Black Hills and other portions of the state, and he is more than pleased with the results of his observations. So far as has been learned, there are no defections from the republican ranks, and there are constant and increasing acquisitions from former democrats and populists. This statement is not a glittering generality; the names of persons can be given. I am able

Amnesty For Political Offenders.

LIMA, Peru, August 7. The government has just declared full amnesty for all political offenders.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A Prediction That the State Will Go Republican.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THIS

Many Acquisitions From Democrats and Populists.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE

R. S. Person, deputy auditor for the Interior Department, gave a representative of the Star today his views on the result of the election in South Dakota. He is one of the best known republicans in his state and is accounted a good judge in political contests. He said:

"I believe South Dakota's electoral vote is as certain to be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt as it is that Iowa, or Massachusetts, or any other state, by common consent, will vote for the 'surely republican' column, will meet with a satisfactory result. South Dakota is naturally a republican state. The people who have settled there came largely from the progressive states of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, while an important element of the population came from the eastern states. There is a 'leaven' of New Englanders, more than a 'sprinkling' of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, and not a few from the northern and more progressive portions of what is now known as the middle west."

A Change Since 1896.

South Dakota was admitted to statehood in 1890 with a full set of republican officials in state and in Congress. In 1896, when populism was sweeping over the west, South Dakota held fast to her republican moorings and elected the republican state ticket by a safe plurality, and gave Harrison and Reld her first electoral vote. In 1898 the republicans elected the state ticket by a satisfactory margin, and controlled the legislature by almost a two-thirds vote. But during those early years of statehood the republicans were in order to pay certain local politicians, had been paying fast and loose on the silver question, and in 1896 it paid the penalty of a heavy defeat. Since that time the state for Bryan by 183 plurality out of a total vote of 82,500, and two populist members of Congress were elected by plurality. Since that time the republicans have been in the state, and have been entirely and absolutely discouraging to republicans who three months prior to the election had been clamoring for Bryan. The number of 25,000 might be approximately realized."

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BRICK FOR PRINTING OFFICE.

Contract Awarded to the Frederick Brick Company.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has awarded the contract for supplying brick for the government printing office to the Frederick Brick Company of Frederick, Md., whose bid was considered the most advantageous to the government. By the terms of the contract the company is required to furnish 4,500,000 common red brick at the rate of \$8.55 per 1,000; 1,035,000 select red brick—pressed at \$16 per 1,000; and 1,035,000 select red brick—pressed at \$16 per 1,000. This is a very large contract, and the surprise is manifested that the local manufacturers were underbid by an outside company.

NEUTRALITY PROCEDURE.

No Laws on the Subject in Argentine Republic.

The State Department has received a letter from Mr. Francois S. Jones, secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres, concerning neutrality procedure in the Argentine Republic.

"There are no Argentine neutrality laws," says Mr. Jones. The question of the advisability on the part of the Argentine government of enacting such laws has been agitated, but up to the present time no legislation has been passed on the subject. Secretary Jones then relates two instances of Argentine neutrality procedure. The first in the war between the Argentine and public and Paraguay in 1865, and again at the outbreak of the war between Chile and Peru in 1891. In the latter instance the question was dealt with and settled by a decision rendered by the supreme court of Chile, and in the second diplomatic correspondence between the ministers of Argentine and Bolivia settled the disputed point. However, as stated above, the Argentine government has no neutrality laws, and these two disputes having been dealt with on the ground.

Personal Mention.

Dr. Jesse B. Schaffert, in company with several New York professional friends, will leave August 8 on the American line steamer, New York for a visit to the Paris exposition.

Secretary Root, accompanied by Adjutant General Corbin, will leave here tomorrow evening for the camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mt. Gretna Thursday next, when special military ceremonies will be given in their honor.

Lieut. Green Assigned.

Second Lieut. Ned M. Green, recently promoted from the ranks, has been assigned to the 25th Infantry and ordered to join his company at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Appointed Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Major Bernard Goss, 35th Volunteer Infantry, now in the Philippines, has been appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment.

Attorney General Griggs' Return.

Attorney General Griggs has returned to Washington for a few days, but will go back to his summer home in Connecticut for the remainder of his vacation.

to give the names of democrats in my

home county who have been democrats so long that I do not remember of their ever having voted any other ticket. Some of them are not only announcing themselves as satisfied with present conditions and their intention of voting the republican ticket, but they have been delegates to republican county and state conventions, republican leagues and the like. H. L. Souder, who was long the president of the National Farmers' Alliance, and who is known in South Dakota as the father of the present time they are not hard to please. If there is a solitary feature of the situation in that state more favorable to the republicans this year than it was in 1896, I do not know what it is. If there is a solitary feature of the situation in that state more favorable to the republicans this year than it was in 1896, I do not know what it is.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES NAMED.

Chairman Jones Gives Out the New Membership.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee gave out the list of sub-committees of the main body in Chicago last evening. Former Governor Stone of Missouri was named on the executive committee and Norman E. Mack of New York was let off. The only representatives of the eastern states have on this body are Committee Guffey of Pennsylvania and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

John R. McLean of Ohio is put at the head of the ways and means committee. The list of sub-committees follows, the chairman, vice chairman and secretary being first, second and third, respectively.

Executive committee—James K. Jones, Arkansas; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. J. Dayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. P. Campau, Michigan; Fred Dunbar, Tennessee; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; T. D.'Brien, Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, Indiana, and J. C. Dahlgren, Nebraska.

Ways and means committee—J. K. Jones; John R. McLean, Ohio; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. J. Dayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. P. Campau, Michigan; Fred Dunbar, Tennessee; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; T. D.'Brien, Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, Indiana, and J. C. Dahlgren, Nebraska.

Press committee—J. K. Jones; John R. McLean, Ohio; C. A. Walsh, Iowa; W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. J. Dayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. P. Campau, Michigan; Fred Dunbar, Tennessee; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; T. D.'Brien, Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, Indiana, and J. C. Dahlgren, Nebraska.

Advisory committee—N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; John H. Osborne, Wyoming; John P. McGraw, West Virginia; H. M. Tilton, Kansas; William V. Allen, Nebraska; J. B. Weaver, Iowa, and Eugene Smith, Illinois.

ANOTHER VACANCY.

Death of the Bishop of Portland, Me., Makes It.

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